



**HIERARCHY OF NEEDS OF LILY BLOOM
IN COLLEEN HOOVER'S *IT ENDS WITH US***

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Sarjana Degree Majoring Literature in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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The writer would like to pronounce that the thesis entitled *Hierarchy of Needs of Lily Bloom in Colleen Hoover's It Ends With Us* is compiled by herself without taking any results of other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. The writer also ascertains that there are no illegal quotations from any material from other publications or someone's paper except for the reference mentioned.

Semarang, May 2019

Putri Arti Lestari

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Hai orang-orang yang beriman, Jadikanlah sabar dan shalatmu sebagai penolongmu, sesungguhnya Allah beserta orang-orang yang sabar”

Q.S. Al-Baqarah: 153

“All our dreams can come true if we have the courage to pursue them”

Walt Disney

This thesis is dedicated to

myself, my beloved family and everyone

who helped and supported me to accomplish this thesis

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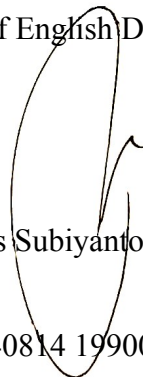
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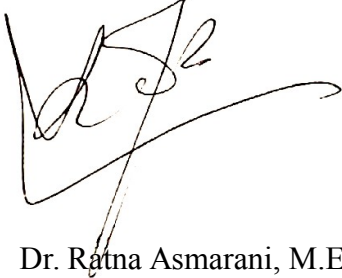
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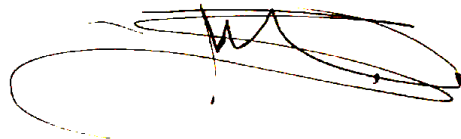
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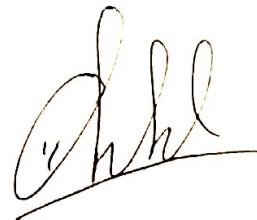
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The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from perfection. Thus, she will be glad to receive any constructive criticism, recommendation, and suggestion for the sake of the better research. Finally, the writer hopefully this thesis will be useful for the readers despite all the flaws.

Semarang, May 2019

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes a novel written by Colleen Hoover entitled *It Ends With Us*, and it focuses on one of the main characters, Lily Bloom. The aim of this study is to analyze how Lily Bloom fulfills her hierarchy of needs. The analysis consists of two parts. Those are intrinsic elements and extrinsic element. The writer uses characters and characterization and conflict as the intrinsic elements while the extrinsic element the writer uses Maslow's theory of needs which is called hierarchy of needs. This theory is divided into five. Those are physiological, safety, love and belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization needs. The writer uses close-reading and contextual method to support the analysis of intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The result shows that Lily Bloom can fulfill her hierarchy of needs.

Keywords: hierarchy of needs; physiological; safety; love and belongingness; esteem; self-actualization needs

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis sebuah novel yang ditulis oleh Colleen Hoover yang berjudul *It Ends With Us* dan berfokus pada salah satu karakter utama yang bernama Lily Bloom. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis bagaimana Lily Bloom memenuhi hirarki kebutuhannya. Analisis ini terdiri dari dua bagian. Kedua bagian tersebut adalah unsur intrinsik dan unsur ekstrinsik. Penulis menggunakan tokoh dan penokohan dan konflik sebagai unsur intrinsik sedangkan untuk unsur ekstrinsik penulis menggunakan teori kebutuhan dari Maslow yang disebut hirarki kebutuhan. Teori ini terdiri dari lima bagian, yaitu kebutuhan fisiologi, kebutuhan keamanan, kebutuhan cinta dan rasa memiliki, kebutuhan harga diri, dan kebutuhan pengaktualisasi diri. Penulis menggunakan metode *close-reading* dan metode kontekstual untuk mendukung analisis dalam unsur intrinsik dan unsur ekstrinsik. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Lily Bloom dapat memenuhi hirarki kebutuhannya.

Keywords: hirarki kebutuhan; kebutuhan fisiologi; kebutuhan keamanan; kebutuhan cinta dan rasa memiliki; kebutuhan harga diri; kebutuhan pengaktualisasi diri

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

God creates human beings who have need to be fulfilled. Needs mean necessities for humans to survive in this world. Humans can not avoid their needs. Needs can be physical needs. For example, humans need air to breathe. There are other needs to be fulfilled. Moreover, humans need to fulfill their physiological needs first before others because it is stronger than other needs.

Abraham Maslow, the founder of the Theory of Human Motivation, argues that humans need are classified in five layers pyramid which is called Hierarchy of Needs. The five hierarchy of needs are physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs. Abraham Maslow as quoted by Boeree, states that if humans are hungry and thirsty, they will try to get water first because they can not do anything without water. On the other hand, they can live without food (Boeree, 2006: 4). Physiological need is the basic need. It is the need such as hunger, thirst, bodily comfort, and etc. Safety need is the need to be safe and out of danger. After the physiological and safety needs are already fulfilled, it will emerge the love needs. It is affiliate with others, be accepted by others, and etc. The next level is esteem needs. Esteem need is to achieve, to gain approval, to be competent, and etc. The last is self-actualization needs to complete self-fulfillment and to develop someone's potency (Huitt, 2007: 1-2).

Hierarchy of needs do not only exist in a real life, but it also exists in the character of literary work such as a novel. Since novel is a fiction, the characters are described by the author. The author does not take the characters from real life. The time and place also do not come from real life. However, the characters that are created by the author, can have a behavior, thought, and feeling as humans. It can make the reader feels that it is real.

Hierarchy of needs exist in the character of Lily Bloom in *It Ends With Us* by Colleen Hoover in 2016. The novel consists of thirty-five chapters. Hoover makes this novel based on her mother's life. She gets her mother's permission to make this novel. This novel wants to teach women to be stronger when they have a problem in their family. They can find a way how to solve their problem.

Regarding the topic, the writer is interested in analyzing the hierarchy of needs of Lily Bloom's character which she has to fulfill in this novel. Lily has to fight against her problem with a man who is her husband. She wants to be like her mother, but she does not want to have a man who abuses her.

1.2. Research Problems

The research problems deal with the following:

1. What are the intrinsic elements in *It Ends With Us* by Colleen Hoover?
2. How does Lily Bloom fulfill her hierarchy of needs in *It Ends With Us* by Colleen Hoover?
3. What are the results of Lily Bloom's hierarchy of needs in *It Ends With Us* by Colleen Hoover?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are represented as follows:

1. To describe the intrinsic elements of characters and characterization and conflicts in *It Ends With Us* by Colleen Hoover.
2. To describe Lily Bloom's ways to fulfill her hierarchy of needs in *It Ends with Us* by Colleen Hoover.
3. To describe the results of Lily Bloom's hierarchy of needs in *It Ends With Us* by Colleen Hoover.

1.4. Methods of the Study

The writer uses close-reading and contextual method to support the analysis of intrinsic elements and extrinsic element of the story. The intrinsic elements that will be analyzed by the writer are characters and characterization and conflicts. The two elements are used to analyze the situation surround the story between the main characters and the supporting characters. In extrinsic elements, the writer focuses on Lily's Bloom hierarchy of needs. Lily is one of the main character. The writer uses a theory of needs by A. H Maslow in his book entitled *A Theory of Human Motivation* (1943).

1.5. Organizations of the Study

This thesis is divided into five chapters. They are Introduction, Author and Her Work, Theoretical Framework, Discussion, and Conclusion.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five sub-chapters. Those are background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, methods of the study, and organizations of the study.

CHAPTER 2 AUTHOR AND HER WORK

This chapter consists of the biography of Colleen Hoover and her work *It End With Us*.

CHAPTER 3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter consists of the intrinsic and extrinsic review. The intrinsic elements are characters and characterization and conflicts. The extrinsic element is about A. H. Maslow's Theory of Needs.

CHAPTER 4 DISCUSSION

This is the main chapter of the study. It consists of the discussion of intrinsic elements and extrinsic element in Hoover's *It Ends With Us*.

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the conclusion of the discussion.

CHAPTER 2

AUTHOR AND HER WORK

2.1. Biography of the Author

Colleen Hoover is an American novelist, born on 11st December, 1979 in Sulphur Springs, Texas. She is the writer of seventeen Best-seller novels and novellas according to New York Times. She is famous with the New Adult and Young Adult contemporary romance genre works. Her first book, *Slammed*, is published in January, 2012. Some of her works entitled *Confess*, *It Ends With Us*, *All Your Perfects*, *Hopeless*, *Losing Hope*, *Finding Cinderella*, and etc.

Colleen Hoover graduated from Texas A&M-Commerce. She had many social work and began her career in writing. In 2015, her novel, *Confess* was awarded the Goodreads Choice Award for Best Romance category, while she also was awarded the Choice Award for Best Romance in 2016 for her novel entitled *It Ends With Us*. She said that *It Ends With Us* was the hardest book she had written.

(summarized from colleenhoover.com)

2.2. Summary

It Ends With Us novel is a story about a woman, Lily Bloom, who lives in Plethora, Maine. She has an uneasy life in her family. Her father does not treat her mother well. She always sees them quarrelling, and it makes her mother crying. She wants

a new life that makes her happy. She chooses to move to Boston and makes her own business. She opens a floral shop and has an employee. Her name is Allysa.

At the beginning of the novel, it tells that Lily's father has passed away. She needs fresh air and silence. She goes to a rooftop near her apartment. She thinks that she is alone, but she is wrong. There is a man. The man looks very angry because he kicks the chair repeatedly. Lily stares at him, and the man notices her. He walks to Lily, and their eyes meet. It is their first time meeting. They introduce themselves. Ryle Kincaid is his name. He is a neurosurgeon. They talk until Ryle asks Lily for naked truth. She is shocked with Ryle's naked truth because he says that he wants a one-night stand with Lily.

Lily usually writes a diary. She calls it as Ellen DeGeneres. She writes it when she is fifteen years old. In her diary, she tells about her past. How the condition of her family is, how her father treats her mother, and how she falls in love with a homeless guy. His name is Atlas Corrigan, and he is Lily's senior at school. Lily is very kind to him. She gives him food and blankets. Sometimes, she invites Atlas to her house when her parents do not at home. She begins to fall in love with him. However, it does not need too much time because Atlas has to go to the military and they do not meet anymore.

A few months later, Ryle proposes Lily, and they marry. Lily does not think that her mother's past will repeat to her. She does not imagine that Ryle does something bad to Lily such as her parents in the past. He looks like a good person, but it is different if he is angry. It happens accidentally. It becomes often when Atlas

comes to Lily's life again. They has a fight. Atlas does not accept that Ryle does not treat her well. He asks Lily to leave Ryle, but she does not leave him.

Ryle hurts Lily again until she can not accept it. She runs from her apartment and calls Atlas for help. Atlas comes and asks Lily to live in his house for a few days. She does not know that she is pregnant. She has Ryle's baby inside of her. She decides that she wants to give birth of her baby first before she divorces Ryle.

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses about the theories that is used by the writer to analyze Colleen Hoover's *It Ends With Us*. The intrinsic elements which will be discussed are characters and characterization and conflicts. The extrinsic element which will be discussed is the Theory of Needs by A. H. Maslow. This theory is divided into five types. Those are physiological, safety, love and belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization needs.

3.1. Intrinsic Elements

There are many kinds of intrinsic elements especially in prose. Those are theme, plot, character, characterization, setting, conflict, and etc. However, the writer focuses only on characters and characterization and conflict that are found in the novel.

3.1.1. Characters and Characterization

Character is an important role in the story. If there is no character, a story can not be a story. It is because character is a part in a plot. According to Holman, character has a brief explanation about an individual. Character does not describe the character's attitudes, jobs, personalities, and appearances, but it describes the type of a character is. For example, a busybody, a fellow, and so on.

It is a brief descriptive *sketch* of a personage who typifies some definite quality. The person is described not as an individualized personality but as an example of some vice or virtue or type, such as a busybody, a superstitious fellow, a fop, a country bumpkin, a garrulous old man, a happy milkmaid, etc (1980: 74).

Abrams states that character is a brief description of person in a prose. He also states about characterization. Characterization shows the different characters of the persons in a prose, that is showing and telling. In showing, the character are represented by talking and acting. It makes the reader to conclude the motives and dispositions that lie behind what the characters say and do. On the other hand, in telling, the author intercedes in order to describe and to evaluate the motives and dispositional of the character's qualities.

characterizing (i.e., establishing the distinctive characters of) the persons in a narrative: showing and telling. In showing (also called "the dramatic method"), the author simply presents the characters talking and acting and leaves the reader to infer the motives and dispositions that lie behind what they say and do ... In telling, the author intervenes authoritatively in order to describe, and often to evaluate, the motives and dispositional qualities of the characters (Abrams, 1999: 33-34).

Character has some types in the individual in a novel. According to Wellek and Warren, there are two types of characters. Those are flat character and round character. Flat character is an individual which is represented by being shown to be many types. For example, a lover, an officer, a farmer. They usually have relations of a single kind of their jobs until the end of the novel. While round character is an individual who is represented in different contexts. For example, personality and social life

the character which is an individual as well as a type is so constituted by being shown to be many types: Hamlet is also a lover, or former lover, a scholar, a connoisseur of the drama, a fencer. Every man is a convergence or nexus of types—even the simplest man. So-called character types are

seen “flat” as all of us see people with whom we have relations of a single kind; “round” characters combine views and relations, are shown in different contexts—public life, private, foreign lands (1963: 23).

3.1.2. Conflict

Conflict is one of the intrinsic elements in literary work. It involves the struggles between two opposing forces. Conflict might be faced by one character. It is the factors that a story can move in a novel. According to Kress, dramatic conflict is divided into character vs character, character vs nature, and character vs society (1993: 12-13). Conflict in narrative can be smaller in scale. For example, family’s problem, misunderstanding in a relationship, or personal economic.

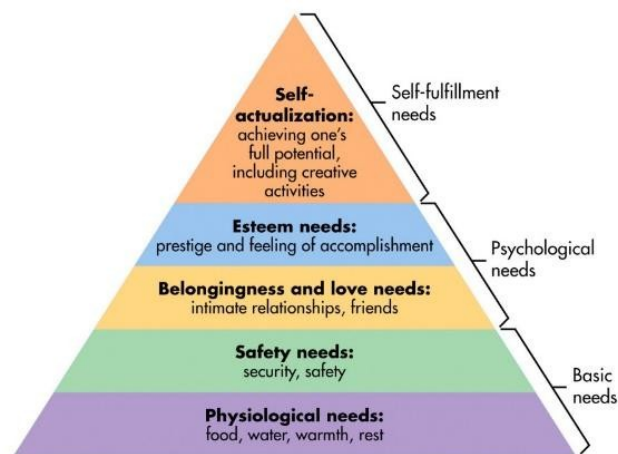
Conflict can be divided into two types. Those are internal conflict and external conflict. According to Lamb, internal conflict is a conflict which focuses on her/himself. It usually involves a character making a decision. While the external conflict is a conflict which focuses on one character and the external factors. For example, a character has problem with other characters (the main character and the supporting character), and the character has a problem with society (2008: 114-116).

3.2. Extrinsic Element

The writer uses the Theory of Needs by A. H. Maslow to discuss the extrinsic elements in this story. People usually call it as hierarchy of needs. Those are physiological, safety, love and belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization needs.

3.2.1. Theory of Needs

To analyze the motivation of the main characters in Colleen Hoover's *It Ends With Us*, the writer applies the theory of needs from Maslow that is called hierarchy of needs or pyramid of needs. The reason is the form is like five layers pyramid. Hierarchy of needs consist of physiological, safety, love and belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization needs.



(<https://www.simplypsychology.org/maslow.html>)

3.2.1.1. Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the needs that usually come from the lowest part of the pyramid in hierarchy of needs. It is called physiological drives. Physiological needs are the most important of other needs in the pyramid because it is the needs to breathe, needs to drink water, needs to eat food, needs to have a sex, needs to sleep and the others (Feist, 2005: 279). Maslow also states, “these physiological needs are the most pre-potent of all needs” (1943: 5). Physiological needs differ from other needs. It has two differences. First, physiological needs are the only needs that can be completely fulfilled or overly fulfilled. Human who eats more food can

feel sick or have a stomachache. Second, physiological needs have a characteristic that humans will repeat their nature. If they are feeling hungry, they will eat. If they are feeling thirsty, they will drink and so on. They shall have their food and water supply and breath of air which should be followed by others (Feist, 2005: 279).

3.2.1.2. Safety Needs

When humans have fulfilled their physiological needs, there is a new need that they have to be fulfilled. It is safety needs. Safety needs are the needs which humans need for a safety or security in their life. Humans really need it when they are in danger or in emergency situation. They usually need another man to help them.

Safety needs usually become important for infants and children. For example, infants can not recognize people who will harm them. Therefore, they can not stop them. They also do not do anything because they are still a baby. In this case, they need their parents to protect them from danger. On the other hand, the adults can inhibit the threat because they have been taught to save themselves (Maslow, 1943: 17).

Bodily illness is also a danger for people. A child can be sick because of bad food. It can make them sick, develop fear, and has nightmare. They need a protection from their parents to make them calm down. Another danger for a child happens when they feel unfairness. It can make them to feel anxious and unsafe. It is very clearly that the role of parents is very important. If parents often have a fight, separation, divorce or death, it can frighten their child. Moreover, parents who usually give punishment to their child can make them panic. Some children who

feel those conditions may show a fear of loss of parental love, and they can hate their parents (Maslow, 1943: 19-20).

3.2.1.3. Love and Belongingness Needs

When both of physiological needs and safety needs are well satisfied, it will appear the love and affection and belongingness needs. In this needs, humans will feel loneliness because of they do not have friends, a sweetheart, a wife, or children (Maslow, 1943: 26). Abraham Maslow as quoted by Feist, argues that love and belonging need means the wish for friendship, a mate and children, the need to belong in a family, a club, and so on, “love and belongingness needs, such as the desire for friendship; the wish for a mate and children; the need to belong to a family, a club, a neighborhood” (2005: 279). It also includes the aspects of sex and human contact to give and receive love. While Petri and Govern states that the love needs involve the giving and receiving of love, love from another and someone to love, “The love needs require both the receiving and giving of love—love from another and someone to love. (2012: 336).

3.2.1.4. Esteem Needs

Humans have a need or desire for a stable evaluation of themselves for their self-respect or self-esteem, and for the other esteems are needed by humans being to stabilize self-evaluation. In this case, self-esteem means that humans need a real ability, achievement and respect from the others. Esteem needs are divided into two sets. First, humans need the desire for strenght, for achievement, for confidence to face the world, for independence and freedom. Second, humans have a respect from

the others, recognition, attention, importance or appreciation (Maslow, 1943: 27-28).

3.2.1.5. Self-Actualization

Self-actualization is the highest need in the pyramid of Maslow's theory. Even though all of those needs above have been satisfied, humans still think that there will be dissatisfaction and restlessness which these will come, unless humans do what they want and fit for them. For example, what a man can be, he must be. For example, a poet must write a poem, an artist must paint, and so on (Maslow, 1943: 29). Moreover, Boeree states that self-actualization is someone's potential turns into actualities, "self-actualization means to turn potentials in to actualities" (2006: 8). People involve the desire to fulfill potentials to be a person that you can be.

Maslow makes the characteristic of self-actualization which consists of fifteen characteristics. However, the writer focuses on three characteristics. Those are more efficient perception of reality, acceptance of self and others, and creativeness. The first is more efficient perception of reality. It means that people perceive reality more effectively than most people do, "They perceive ultimate values more clearly than other people do" (Feist, 2005: 289). In other words, people can accept reality although it is not they might want. The second is acceptance of self and others. It means that people can accept themselves the way they are, "they can accept themselves and their various characteristics with little feeling of guilt or anxiety and, at the same time, can ready accept others" (Zimbardo, 1979: 488). The last is creativeness. Maslow argues that people are creative. Not all of people are

creative, but they are creative in their own way, “Not all self-actualizers are talented or creative in the arts, but all are creative in their own way” (Feist, 2005: 293).

CHAPTER 4

DISCUSSION

4.1. Intrinsic Elements

4.1.1. Characters and Characterization

The writer analyzes three main characters and three supporting characters in Colleen Hoover's *It Ends With Us*.

4.1.1.1. Lily Bloom

Lily Blossom Bloom is one of the main characters in Colleen Hoover's *It Ends With Us*. She is twenty-three years old. She has red hair and fair skin (Hoover, 2016: 49).

She loves flowers and plants. Her passion is growing things. Since she has a master's degree in business, she has a dream to open her own floral shop. Her name is a fate because she becomes a florist.

I absolutely love gardening. I love flowers. Plants. Growing things. It's my passion. It's always been my dream to open a florist shop, but I'm afraid if I did, people wouldn't think my desire was authentic. They would think I was trying to capitalize off my name and that being a florist isn't really my dream job (Hoover, 2016: 16).

Lily is a neat person. It can be seen in a part that she likes to write her activities or experiences in papers until it becomes a diary which is called "My Ellen Diaries" (Hoover, 2016: 29). She calls her diary as Ellen because Ellen is a presenter in a television show. The show is "Ellen DeGeneres" (Hoover, 2016: 29). She likes to watch it everyday. She writes her diary to Ellen because she thinks that Ellen

wants a random girl's diary. However, she never sends her diary. In her diary, she writes about Lily's fifteen year old. It tells about Atlas and her parents. Atlas is her senior at her school, and he is a homeless boy. He lives in an old house behind Lily's house.

I addressed each of my entries to Ellen DeGeneres, because I began watching her show the first day it aired in 2003 when I was just a little girl. I watched it every day after school and was convinced Ellen would love me if she got to know me. wrote letters to her regularly until I turned sixteen, but I wrote them like one would write entries in a diary (Hoover, 2016: 29).

Lily is a perceptive person. Perceptive person means that she cares about someone, and she likes to help others without a reward. It can be seen on her attitudes toward Atlas. Lily cares about him since she knows that Atlas is a homeless boy. She worries about him. She gives some blankets and prepares some things for him. This quotation below will prove that she is a caring person.

I was filling up one of my old backpacks with stuff. Food that didn't need refrigerating, a couple of my father's T-shirts, a pair of jeans that were probably going to be two sizes too big for him, and a change of socks (Hoover, 2016: 35).

Lily is a loving person. She loves her mother because she is a good mother. She loves her father as his daughter, but she hates him as a human. She hates her father because he is abusive to her mother (Hoover, 2016: 17). When her father is angry, he will hit her mother. Therefore, she does not want to have a husband such as her father. In fact, she gets married with an abusive man. His name is Ryle. She wants to marry him because she believes that he is not a person such as her father. However, he always hurts her when his temper comes. Even though he is rude, she still loves him, "He's not like my father. Ryle loves me. He's never come out and said it before, but I know he does. And I love him" (Hoover, 2016: 173).

Lily is a good mother. It can be seen in Lily's decision. After Lily and Ryle get married, she is pregnant. She gives birth to a daughter. Since Ryle always hits her, she chooses to leave him. Lily's decision makes her to be a good mother. She does not want her daughter to see what her father does when he gets angry. She does not want her daughter to have the same life as hers.

I know the day will come when he'll understand that I made the right choice by his daughter ... I don't want her to live like I lived. I don't want her to see her father at his worst. I don't want her to see him when he loses his temper with me to the point that she no longer recognizes him as her father (Hoover, 2016: 320).

Based on the analysis above, it is clear that the development of Lily's character does not change from the beginning until the end of the novel. It can be concluded that Lily's character is a flat character.

4.1.1.2. Ryle Kincaid

Ryle Kincaid is one of the main characters in the story. He is the man who Lily meets on the rooftop. He is a doctor especially a Neurosurgeon in Massachusetts General Hospital. The author shows directly how Ryle looks like, "This guy is beautiful. Well-manicured, smells like money, looks to be several years older than me" (Hoover, 2016: 11). He is almost thirty years old, but he does not interest in a relationship or a marriage. He wants to be more success and be the best in his field as in this quotation below:

I'm almost thirty years old and I have no desire for a wife. I especially don't want children. The only thing I want out of life is success. Lots of it . . . Anyone can get married. But not everyone can be a neurosurgeon. I get a lot of pride out of that. And I don't just want to be a great neurosurgeon. I want to be the best in my field" (Hoover, 2016: 22-23).

Ryle is a romantic man. It can be seen when he gives Lily a bouquet of flowers. He is the first customer at Lily's floral shop, and it is the soft opening. He wants to congratulate her by giving her flowers. He also has Lily's picture in his apartment. He hangs it on the wall, "The man has a picture of me hanging in the apartment. He bought me flowers" (Hoover, 2016: 79).

Ryle is a helper. It can be seen when Lily falls off the chair. Since he is a doctor, he tries to help Lily. He does his job as a doctor. He says that her ankle is not broken.

Ryle motions to Marshall. "Find something to put the ice in ... Marshall comes back with an old rag wrapped around some ice. He hands it to Ryle, who presses it against my ankle. "I'll need that first aid kit out of your trunk," Ryle says to Allysa ... "Is it broken?" He moves my foot from side to side, and then says, "I don't think so. Let's give it a couple of minutes and I'll see if you can put any weight on it (Hoover, 2016: 48).

Ryle is a person who will reach what he wants. In Ryle and Lily's first meeting, he asks Lily for "naked truth" (Hoover, 2016: 18). Naked truth means the truth about something, and it is something unpleasant. Ryle's naked truth is he wants to have a sex with Lily. Even though in the first paragraph he says that he does not interest in a relationship, it does not work to Lily because Lily is beautiful. It is the reason why he wants to have a sex with Lily. On the other hand, Lily does not want it because she does not interest in "one-night stands" (Hoover, 2016: 21). Since Lily does not give her apartment's number, Ryle knocks all the door until he get hers and he begs for having a sex with him. Based on what he has done, it can be concluded that he is a person who forces someone to do what he wishes.

"Please, Lily," he says through self-deprecating laughter. "Please have sex with me." He's looking up at me with puppy dog eyes and a pathetic,

hopeful grin. “I want you so, so bad and I swear, once you have sex with me you’ll never hear from me again. I promise” (Hoover, 2016: 65).

Ryle is an aggressive man. He will get mad when his temper comes. It can be seen in the beginning of the novel that he is mad because he has watched a little boy dies that night. He removes his anger by kicking a chair repeatedly. The little boy has been shot by his younger brother. His younger brother finds a gun in his parents’ bedroom, and he does not know that it is a real gun. It goes off by accident. He can not do anything in the operating room because the little boy runs out of blood (Hoover, 2016: 19). The accident reminds him of his brother, Emerson. The accident is same as Ryle’s accident. Ryle shoots her brother by accident, “I shot him, Lily. My best friend. My big brother. I was only six years old. I didn’t even know I was holding a real gun” (Hoover, 2016: 214). It means that he kills his brother. Moreover, he usually hurts his wife, Lily when he gets angry. It is because he is jealous about Lily’s past. He finally says the truth about himself to Lily in the end of the story that he can not control a thing when he gets mad. It is clear that Ryle is an aggressive person since he is a kid.

I would never tell you this because I want it to excuse my behavior ... You have to believe that. Allysa wanted me to tell you all of this because since that happened, there are things I can’t control. I get angry. I black out. I’ve been in therapy since I was six years old. But it is not my excuse. It is my reality (Hoover, 2016: 215).

After the writer analyzes Ryle’s character, it can be concluded that Ryle is a round character. He can be a romantic man. He can be a helper as his profession. He can be sweet, but he can not be those behaviors when his temper comes. He changes his good behaviors into rude and unforgivable behaviors.

4.1.1.3. Atlas Corrigan

Atlas Corrigan is one of the main characters in the story. He is the person who Lily tells in her diary. He lives alone in an empty house. He becomes a homeless boy because his parents do not want him. It means that they ignore Atlas. This quotation below proves that he is a homeless boy through his appearance:

His hair was dark brown, but I thought maybe if he washed it, it wouldn't be as dark as it looked right then. His eyes were bright, unlike the rest of him. Real blue eyes, like the kind you see on a Siberian husky. I shouldn't compare his eyes to a dog, but that's the first thing I thought when I saw them (Hoover, 2016: 34).

Atlas does not make friends. He knows that he can not have a friend because he does not have a normal life such as the others. Lily's friend does not like him because he smells. Lily's friend says, "He smells. She scrunched up her nose like it grossed her out" (Hoover, 2016: 32). However, it does not work to Lily because she does not ignore him. Lily is the one who offers him to take a shower in her house. Lily lets him to sneak into her house. Lily helps him to change his appearance into a normal person. He thanks to Lily because she does not ignore him, "Thank you for not being disparaging, Lily" (Hoover, 2016: 36).

Atlas is a warm person and a kind person. He helps to make Lily calm down when Lily sees her parents in an argument. Lily says, "He put his arm around me and pulled me to him so that my head was resting on his shoulder. I don't know how he calmed me down without even talking, but he did" (Hoover, 2016: 60). It is the first time he pacifies Lily. He does it twice. The second, it happens when Lily has a fight with her husband. He helps Lily and takes her to the hospital. He also

allows her to live in his house for a few days. He prepares everything that Lily needs before he goes to work.

He eventually turns away from the door and wraps his arms around me. He helps me to the elevator and then through the lobby... By the time we make it to the parking garage, I start to feel dizzy again. I tell him to slow down, and then I feel his arm wrap under my knees as he picks me up. Then we're in the car. Then the car is moving.

I know I need stitches.

I know he's taking me to the hospital (Hoover, 2016: 241).

Atlas is a hard-worker. He can pass through all of his situations. He enters the military and becomes a chef. Atlas and Lily have not met for about nine years. He has changed. He owns a restaurant. He is also the chef at his restaurant. It is called Bib's on Marketson.

He begins telling me about working as a chef in the military. How he saved up as much money as he could so that when he got out, he could open his own restaurant. He started with a small café that did really well, then opened Bib's a year and a half ago (Hoover, 2016: 249).

It can prove that he has changed his life by working hard. He changes from a homeless boy into a chef. He has his own restaurant. He is used to live in an empty house. However, he lives in his own house in Wellesley, where the house looks beautiful and expensive (Hoover, 2016: 244).

Atlas is a person who keeps his promise. Before he moves to Boston, he promises to Lily that he will try to find Lily. When he arrives at Lily's hometown, Maine, he comes to Lily's campus. He sees Lily, but he does not come close to her. It is because Lily is with her friends. He thinks that Lily is okay, and it makes him happy.

I walked around your campus the whole day looking for you. Finally, late that afternoon, I saw you. You were sitting in the courtyard with a group of your friends. I watched you for a long time, trying to work up the courage

to walk over to you. You were laughing. You looked happy. You were vibrant like I'd never seen you before. I had never felt that kind of happiness for another person like I felt when I saw you that day. Just knowing you were okay (Hoover, 2016: 273).

On the other hand, he is shocked because a guys comes up to Lily, and she kisses the guy. He leaves. He says that it is the worst and best feeling that a person can have at once. He has nothing to offer to her but love.

Atlas is a loyal man. He loves Lily from the beginning until the end of the novel. He loves Lily because she helps him a lot. He says, "You're my favorite person, too Lily. By a long shot" (Hoover, 2016: 134). Even though they have not met for a long time, he still has the same feeling. He hopes Lily can fall in love with him.

In the future . . . if by some miracle you ever nd yourself in the position to fall in love again . . . fall in love with me." He presses his lips against my forehead. "You're still my favorite person, Lily. Always will be (Hoover, 2016: 276).

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that the development of Atlas's character does not change. It means that Atlas is a flat character.

4.1.1.4. Lily's Mother

Lily's Mother, Jenny Bloom, is one of the supporting characters. She is a teaching assistant over at Brimer Elementary. She is beautiful, "My mother is really beautiful" (Hoover, 2016: 140). She has an abusive husband. However, she can live with his husband until he has passed away.

My father was diagnosed with cancer three years ago while I was still in college ... I was a little bit relieved when my father became too ill to physically hurt my mother ... Now that my father is gone and I never have to worry about my mother again (Hoover, 2016: 37).

Lily's mother is a strong woman. It can be seen when she has an argument with her husband. Her husband usually hits her when he gets angry because he is drunk. She faces her husband's behavior patiently even though she knows that she will get hurt. She pretends that she is fine, "I'm fine, Lily. I'm fine, we just got into a stupid fight" (Hoover, 2016: 60).

Lily's mother is a good mother. When Lily has a problem with her husband, her mother tries to give her daughter an advice. The problem is same as hers. She knows how her daughter feels. She does not want her daughter to feel hurt more than hers. She says that she deserves to be loved, and she deserves to have a good man beside her. She gives an advice which is good for her daughter and her grandchild.

Don't be like me, Lily. I know that you believe he loves you, and I'm sure he does. But he's not loving you the right way. He doesn't love you the way you deserve to be loved. If Ryle truly loves you, he wouldn't allow you to take him back. He would make the decision to leave you himself so that he knows for a fact he can never hurt you again. That's the kind of love a woman deserves, Lily (Hoover, 2016: 299)

4.1.1.5 Lily's Father

Lily's father, Andrew Bloom, is one of the supporting characters. He is a mayor of Plethora, Maine. He has a real estate company. He is not a good husband. In the novel, it tells that he is abusive to his wife. He usually has a fight with his wife. When he gets angry, he will hit her, "My father was abusive. Not to me—to my mother. He would get so angry when they fought that sometimes he would hit her (Hoover, 2016: 18).

Lily's father is not a good father. He can not control his temper. He does not care if he hurts her daughter. It can be seen when he and his wife have a fight in the garage. As a daughter, Lily tries to help her mother, but it does not work. Her father throws her off until she get injured. He does not care. He does not apologize, and he leaves, "I looked around for my dad, but he wasn't there. He'd gotten into his car and drove off after I hit my head" (Hoover, 2016: 100).

4.1.1.6. Allysa

Allysa is one of the supporting characters in the story. She is Ryle's sister, and Marshall's wife. She is cute and dressed well. Her voice is pleasant and her smile seems genuine. She loves flowers such as Lily. When she knows that Lily will open a floral shop, she looks happy. She wants to be Lily's employee. It could be seen in the qoutation below.

I'd do it for free. . . I don't really need a job, I just saw the sign and thought, 'What the heck?' But I do get bored sometimes. I'd be happy to help you with whatever you need. Cleaning, decorating, picking out paint colors. I'm a Pinterest whore. I could take that broken door and make it magnificent. All this stuff, really. There's a use for almost everything, you know (Hoover, 2016: 43).

Allysa is a good best friend. When she knows that Lily is close to her brother, Ryle, she tries to warn Lily about him. Allysa knows him well because they are siblings. Allysa knows his past. She says, "As her friend, I have the right to give her my opinion when it comes to the guys she dates. That's what friends do" (Hoover, 2016: 89). She also tells about her problem to Lily even though they are a new best friend. She wants to get a job because she is bored. She has been married for two years, but she can not get pregrant. It makes her sad. She cries all the time

at home. Therefore, she decides to find something to make her mind busy, and she does not think about it anymore (Hoover, 2016: 115).

Allysa is a rich woman. It can be seen in the part when Lily comes to Allysa's birthday party in her apartment. Lily follows Allysa to the kitchen and says that Allysa's fridge is bigger than hers. The next day, Lily is shocked because Allysa's apartment is clean. Allysa says that she has people to clean her apartment. People here means that she has servants to do everything. It can be seen in the quotation below:

I wave my hand around the kitchen. "How did this happen? How in the hell did your entire house become spotless between the party last night and me waking up just now? Did you stay up and clean?" She laughs. "We have people for that," she says.

"People?"

She nods. "Yep. There are people for everything," she says. "You'd be surprised. Think of something. Anything. We probably have people for it."

"Groceries?"

"People," she says.

"Christmas décor?"

She nods. "People for that, too."

"What about birthday gifts? Like for family members?"

She grins. "Yep. People. Everyone in my family receives a gift and a card for every occasion and I never have to lift a finger."

I shake my head. "Wow. How long have you been this rich?"

"Three years," she says (Hoover, 2016: 87).

Allysa is a good sister. When she knows that Lily and her brother have a fight, she tries to convince Lily that Ryle loves her. It is clear that she does not want Lily to leave her brother. She wants Lily to forgive him because she loves both of them.

My brother loves you, Lily. He loves you so much. You have changed his entire life and have made him someone that I never thought he could be. As his sister, I wish more than anything that you could find a way to forgive him. (Hoover, 2016: 281).

4.1.2. Conflict

4.1.2.1. Lily Bloom vs. Herself

Lily's first conflict with herself begins when she ponders whether to become friend with Atlas or not. Lily's action is her effort to be close and to help someone. The person is Atlas. She gives him food and puts it in front of Atlas' door. She also gives him clothes. She is satisfied with the fact that Atlas is different from her other friends. He is humble and well-mannered while her friends are not polite to Atlas. Moreover, Lily feels better about sneaking him into her house. She feels comfortable when Atlas is around. Finally, she decides to do something that she considers good, that is becoming friend with Atlas. She says, "He's actually someone I could be friends with, it'd make me feel less guilty" (Hoover, 2016: 59).

Lily's second conflict with herself appears when she ponders whether to have a sex with Ryle or not. Ryle's action is his effort to be close and to beg Lily for having a sex with him. Lily does not accept it in their first meeting because she does not want it. Ryle's effort makes her to think carefully about having sex with him. After they have been in a relationship for about six months, she finally decides to have a sex with him. She says, "I think we've waited long enough. I would very much like for you to fuck me now" (Hoover, 2016: 112).

4.1.2.2. Lily Bloom vs. Other Characters

4.1.2.2.1. Lily Bloom vs. Her Parents

There is a problematic matter between Lily and her parents. It happens because her parents always have a fight in the house. The most dominant person who has conflict with Lily is her father. The reason is her father always hits her mother.

Lily's first conflict with her mother begins in her parents' first fighting. She is mad at her mother because her mother stays with an abusive husband. She does not want her mother to use her as her mother's excuse. When she tries to help her mother, her mother always says that she is fine. In addition to that, Lily has failed to help her mother because she is a kid. She does not understand about her parents' fighting. It is narrated, "I rushed to the kitchen and tried to help her, but she never wants me to see her like this. She waved me away and said, "I'm fine, Lily. I'm fine, we just got into a stupid fight" (Hoover, 2016: 60).

The second conflict appears in her parents' second fighting. The conflict is with her father. Her father gets angry because his wife parks her car in the garage. He is choking his wife. In this part, Lily thinks about whether she helps her mother or not. She decides to help her mother by jumping on his father's back, but she is failed. Her father throws her off. However, she is satisfied with her action even though she gets injured on her forehead, "My mom was sitting next to me, holding my head and telling me she was sorry. I looked around for my dad, but he wasn't there. He'd gotten into his car and drove off after I hit my head" (Hoover, 2016:

100). It is clear that Lily's action can stop her father, and she stops her parents' conflict.

The third conflict is shown in her parents' third fighting. It can be seen when her father is full of anger. He tries to rape his wife. In this case, Lily is desperate to take a knife in the kitchen. She does not want to do something stupid. She only wants to scare her father. However, her action is stopped by Atlas. It is narrated as follow:

I could see myself walking across the kitchen with the knife in my hand, and I knew I wasn't going to use it. I just wanted something bigger than myself that could scare him away from her. But right before I made it out of the kitchen, two arms went around my waist and picked me up from behind. I dropped the knife (Hoover, 2016: 141).

Based on the quotation above, it is clear that Atlas has stopped the conflict. Thus, the conflict does not continue.

4.1.2.2.2. Lily Bloom vs. Ryle Kincaid

The following conflict which will be discussed are related to Ryle Kincaid. They become close after they meet at the rooftop for the first time. They often meet at Lily's apartment and floral shop. It can be concluded that he has been obsessed with Lily since they are at the rooftop.

The conflict starts when Ryle takes the burnt casserole out from the oven. Lily is drunk. Lily laughs because Ryle does not know how to use a pot holder. She does not know what she has done. Suddenly, Ryle pushes her until she hits her face on the cabinet door. After that accident, Lily decides to not drink vintage wine again because she knows that fifteen seconds can change a person. She believes that he is

not like her father, “I know you’re nothing like my father,” I say. “Just . . . please don’t ever make me doubt you again. Please” (Hoover, 2016: 173).

The conflict rises after they get married. Ryle is jealous because Lily meets Atlas. He finds Atlas’ number behind Lily’s phone. He thinks that Lily hides a thing from him, and he thinks that she is cheating on him. Ryle is angry, he pushes her again. Ryle does not give her a chance to explain. Lily does not accept it. She does not want to speak with him and asks him to get out from her apartment, “Get out of my apartment” (Hoover, 2016: 208).

The last conflict is the biggest one. He reads Lily’s diary about Atlas, and he gets angry. He is drunk, and he can not control his emotion. He tries to rape his wife. It reminds her about her mother. She feels what her mother feels. She tries to fight him off her, but he is too strong. It can be seen in the quotation below:

“Ryle, please.” I’m sobbing, trying to push him off of me with any part of my body. “Get off me. *Please.*” ... My fear folds in on itself, and I become diluted with rage. All I can see when I squeeze my eyes shut is my mother crying on our old living room couch; my father forcing himself on top of her (Hoover, 237).

Based on the explanation above, it is clear that she is wrong to get married with Ryle. Ryle’s presence does not make her happy. It only reminds her about her parents. She says that she does not want a man like her father. Unluckily, she falls in love with a man who physically hurts her.

4.1.2.3. Lily Bloom vs. Society

Lily’s conflict with society appears when she becomes close with Atlas. Her friends has warned her to not become close with him, but she does not care. She sneaks

Atlas into her house, and her father knows. Since her father is a mayor in her town, it makes a gossip for the people. She has shamed his father's name by giving the town something to gossip about. Her friends also talk about it when they are on the bus. The conflict is stopped by Lily's father. He wants to clean his name by telling to the police that he saves his daughter from the homeless boy.

My father wasn't even arrested for what he'd done. Word got out that Atlas had been staying in that old house and that he had been homeless. My father became revered for his heroic act—saving his little girl from the homeless boy who manipulated her into having sex with him (Hoover, 2016: 194).

4.2. Extrinsic Elements

The writer analyzes Lily Bloom's hierarchy of needs in *It Ends With Us* by Colleen Hoover. By using Maslow's theory as discussed in chapter three, the five components are physiological, safety, love and belongingness, esteem, and self-actualization needs.

4.2.1. Lily's Physiological Needs

Physiological needs are the basic needs of all needs on Maslow's theory of needs. Those needs are the needs for oxygen, water, food, sleep, and sex. In this novel, Lily's father is a mayor of her hometown of Plethora, Maine. He is also the owner of the most successful real-estate agency (Hoover, 2016: 7). As the daughter of a mayor, Lily can be easily to fulfill her psychological needs for food and water. Her father takes his family out for dinner, and he will buy her stuff. She says, "He would do things like buy her flowers or take us out to a nice dinner. Sometimes he would

buy me stuff” (Hoover, 2016: 18). It can be concluded that it is not a big problem for her to fulfill the basic needs. However, it works only when Lily is a kid. Since she has been graduated from university, she moves to Boston. She works in the biggest marketing firm. She has to make money to have some food and pay her apartment.

Lily’s physiological need for oxygen appears after she delivers an disastrous eulogy for her father’s funeral. The eulogy does not make a history because she does not respect her father. She feels like she can not breathe. Therefore, she finds a rooftop to get fresh air and makes her to feel better. It is narrated as follow, “I wanted fresh air. Somewhere to think. I pulled up Google Earth and found the closest apartment complex with a decent rooftop patio” (Hoover, 2016: 12). It also happens when she is in Allysa’s birthday party. She has an argument with Ryle because Ryle is jealous. He sees that Lily brings a man. The man, Davin, is Lily’s friend at her work. She needs a rooftop to breathe fresh air. She says, “All I want is fresh air. I need fresh air. Luckily, I know just where to find it. Moments later, I burst through the door to the rooftop” (Hoover, 2016: 80). According to what she has done, it is clear that Lily’s basic need for oxygen is fulfilled by getting fresh air at the rooftop. She does not have a problem to fulfill this need.

Lily’s next physiological needs for food and water are fulfilled by eating and drinking at the restaurant. In the novel, she usually has dinner at the restaurant to satisfy her hunger and thirst. First, she has dinner with her mother and Ryle at Bib’s on Marketson. They order water first until the next waiter comes and tells the

special menu, “He asks if we’ve had a chance to go over the menu and then tells us the chef’s specials. The three of us order our food” (Hoover, 2016: 121).

Second, she has dinner with Ryle, Allysa, and Marshall. After Lily and Allysa have finished their work in the floral shop for the grand opening, they go to a booth on the top floor. Lily and Allysa have dinner with Ryle and Marshall. They order beers, red wine and a water. Lily is the person who orders red wine. It is narrated as follow:

He tells the waitress to bring me a beer, instead. Ryle tells her to bring me wine. Allysa wants water, and this upsets Marshall even more. He tells the waitress to bring four bottles of beer and then Ryle says, “Two beers, red wine, and a water” (Hoover, 2016: 149).

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that Lily has no problem in fulfilling her physiological needs. Her financial condition gives her freedom to choose places and kinds of food and drink to fulfill her hunger and thirst.

Lily’s another kind of physiological need is about the need for sleep. Sleeping becomes important to keep humans’ body condition. In this novel, Ryle asks her to sleep after she attends Allysa’s birthday party. He does not want her to get tired. She sleeps in the same room with Ryle at Allysa’s apartment.

He walks around me to his bedroom door and he locks it. He flips off the light, leaving only a lamp on, and then takes off his shirt as he walks toward me.

“What are you doing?”

He tosses his shirt on a chair and then slips off his shoes. “We’re going to sleep.”

I glance at his bed. Then at him. “Right now?”

He nods (Hoover, 2016: 86).

Lily also fulfills her physiological need for drink at Allysa’s apartment.

After she wakes up in the morning, she needs something to drink. She goes to the

kitchen to find something. She is relieved because she can find a coffeemaker. She takes a mug and makes the coffee. She is not alone. She drinks the coffee with Allysa, “I stir some sugar into her cup and walk it over to her, then pour myself a cup. It grows quiet for a while as I mix in creamer” (Hoover, 2016: 87).

The next basic need is sex. Since Lily has Ryle who always wants to have a sex with Lily, she can fulfill her basic need for sex when they are in a relationship. It can be seen in a part when Ryle comes to her apartment after he has finished his work. Lily massages him until they begin to have a sex.

He practically growls with a renewed sense of energy and begins to pull my shirt off. It becomes an interlude of hands and moans and tongues and sweat. I feel like this is the first time I’ve ever been touched by a man ... Ryle is all confidence. He knows exactly where to touch me and exactly how to kiss me. The only time he’s not giving my body his undivided attention is when he reaches to the floor and fishes a condom out of his wallet. Once he’s back under the covers and the condom is in place, he doesn’t even hesitate. He takes me brazenly in one swift thrust and I gasp into his mouth, every muscle in me tensing (Hoover, 2016: 112).

Since Lily lives alone in the apartment, she can cook whatever she wants.

When Ryle takes a day off, he will come to Lily’s apartment. She knows he will come. She is cooking for the dinner. She cooks a casserole. Ryle brings two bottle of wines. He says, “I’m taking the day off tomorrow. Your floral shop doesn’t open until one o’clock on Sundays. I’m on my way to your apartment with two bottles of wine” (Hoover, 2016: 164). Based on the quotation, it can be seen that Lily can fulfill her hunger and thirst by drinking wine and eating casserole.

Lily also fulfills her physiological need for food by other people. It happens when Lily has the biggest fight with Ryle, and she lives in Atlas’ house. At this moment, Atlas makes breakfast for her. It is stated as below:

Atlas sets a plate down in front of me, then claims the seat across from me at the table. He pulls his own plate of food in front of him and cuts into a crepe with his fork.

I look down at my plate. Three crepes, drizzled in syrup and garnished with a dab of whipped cream. Orange and strawberry slices line the right side of the plate.

It's almost too pretty to eat, but I'm too hungry to care. I take a bite and close my eyes, trying not to make it obvious that it's the best bite of breakfast I've ever had (Hoover, 2016: 248).

Based on what Atlas has done, it is clear that Lily's physiological need for food is fulfilled by Atlas. She also fulfills her physiological need for drink by drinking orange juice. She takes the orange juice from Atlas' fridge.

From the explanation above, it is clear that hunger, thirst, sleep, and sex are easily fulfilled by Lily. In this case, Lily can fulfill her basic needs without any problems. Therefore, she does not feel the lack in fulfilling the physiological needs. It can be concluded that Lily's physiological needs are fulfilled.

4.2.2. Lily's Safety Needs

After the physiological needs satisfied, the second need will emerge. It is safety needs. The example of safety needs are security, protection, freedom from fear, and freedom from anxiety. The safety need appears specially for protection, or someone who can give security. In the novel, Lily's safety needs are related to scare, worry, need someone who can gives her security.

The first finding of Lily's safety need is fulfilled by Atlas' presence. It appears when her parents have a fight. She feels worry toward her mother because her father behaves badly to her such as hitting her mother in every fights. She also feels scare if her mother hurts a lot. In her parents' first fight, she tries to help her

mother, but her mother says that she is fine. She asks Lily to go back to her room. However, she goes to the empty house which Atlas stays. Atlas sees that Lily is crying. He tries to make her calm down until she feels better. It means that she fulfills her freedom from anxiety. She does not feel mad to her mother again.

He reached over and tucked my hair behind my ear. I liked it when he did that and I suddenly wasn't nearly as mad anymore. Then he put his arm around me and pulled me to him so that my head was resting on his shoulder. I don't know how he calmed me down without even talking, but he did. Some people just have a calming presence about them and he's one of those people (Hoover, 2016: 60).

The second of Lily's safety need is she gets a protection from her mother. It happens in her parents' second fight. Her father gets angry because her mother parks her car in the garage. Her father is choking her mother. Lily does not accept it. She tries to stop him by jumping on his father's back, but she is failed. She gets injured on her forehead because her father throws her off. Even though her mother is injured, she helps her daughter first and takes her daughter to the hospital. Based on her mother's action, it is clear that Lily's safety need of protection is fulfilled by her mother. Her mother does what she has to do as a mother when her daughter needs a protection.

My mom was sitting next to me, holding my head and telling me she was sorry ... My mom gave me a rag and told me to hold it to my head because it was bleeding and then she helped me to her car and drove me to the hospital (Hoover, 2016: 100).

The third of Lily's safety need is fulfilled by Atlas' presence. He stops Lily to do something stupid in her parents' third fight. He stops Lily because Lily takes a knife in the kitchen. Lily does not want to use the knife. She only wants to scare

her father. However, her effort is failed by Atlas. He takes Lily to her bedroom and tries to make her calm down.

He just wrapped his arms around me and said, “Lily, calm down.” He kept saying it over and over, and he held me there for a long time until I accepted that he wasn’t gonna let me go back out there. He wasn’t gonna let me have that knife (Hoover, 2016: 141).

Based on the explanation above, it is clear that Atlas’ presence is good for Lily. If he does not stop Lily, she will get injured because her father is very angry. It means that Atlas’ presence has fulfilled Lily’s safety need.

Lily’s next safety need is about her freedom from fear. As a human, Lily can save her own self when she is in danger. In the novel, Lily is trying to save herself by lying to Ryle about Atlas’ number. It happens when Ryle finds Atlas’ number behind Lily’s phone. She remembers that Atlas gives number because he wants Lily to call him if she needs a help. On the other hand, she lies. Ryle does not accept her reason. He pushes Lily twice. Lily says, “I swear, Ryle. You overreacted before giving me the chance to explain,” I say to him. “Now get the fuck out of my apartment” (Hoover, 2016: 208).

The next safety needs appear when Lily gets protection from Atlas. It can be seen in a part of Lily’s biggest fight with Ryle. Ryle gets mad because he reads Lily’s diary which it tells about Atlas. Ryle is overreacting until he tries to rape Lily. In this case, Lily needs a help to escape from Ryle. The person who can help her is Atlas. She calls him.

“Atlas,” I whisper. “I need help.” “Where are you?” he says again. I can hear panic in his voice. I can hear him walking, moving stuff around. I hear a door slam on his end of the phone.
“I’ll text you,” I whisper, too scared to keep speaking (Hoover, 2016: 240).

Based on the quotation above, it is clear that Lily needs someone to help her. She calls Atlas to leave from her apartment because she is scared. She also gets injured from her fight. Atlas takes her to the hospital before he takes Lily to his house. It can be concluded that Atlas is the person who protects Lily from his husband. Lily's safety need for protection is fulfilled by Atlas' presence.

Moreover, Lily is trauma to get back to her apartment. She is afraid of her husband. She is still fear and angry. She does not go back to her apartment. She stays in Atlas' house because she feels safe. It is clear that Lily needs a right and safe place to stay. Her safety need is fulfilled by staying in Atlas' house. It is narrated as, "So instead of returning to my own home, I took the cab back to Atlas' house. It feels like my only safe zone" (Hoover, 2016: 263).

Based on the analysis above, the writer concludes that Lily has problems in fulfilling her safety needs. Her safety needs are fulfilled by other characters. She gets help from her mother and Atlas. Therefore, she can fulfill her safety needs by Atlas' presence and her mother. Both of them can give her security and protection.

4.2.3. Lily's Love and Belongingness Needs

After the physiological needs and safety needs are gratified, the third need will appear. It is love and belongingness need. Love and belongingness needs can be categorized into the need of having friend, a mate and children, or to belong in a family.

As a human being, Lily needs a friend. In the novel, Lily has Atlas as her friend. They become close after they spend their time together by watching

television show, gardening, and making cookies. She feels that Atlas can remove her loneliness. She says, “Atlas is the first friend I’ve ever had that’s ever been inside my house. He’s also the first friend to know how much I like to garden. And now he’s the first friend to ever ask me why I garden” (Hoover, 2016: 94). She never brings her friends to her house because her mother does not allow it. Her mother does not want Lily’s friends to know about Lily’s father attitudes. On the other hand, Lily brings Atlas by sneaking to her house when her parents are not in the house. Moreover, Lily also fulfills her love needs with Atlas. Since they become close, Lily falls in love with Atlas. Atlas also falls in love with her, “I love you, Lily. Everything you are. I love you” (Hoover, 2016: 193). To conclude, Lily’s love and belongingness need is fulfilled by having Atlas.

Lily’s next love and belongingness need is to belong in a family. After she has a relationship with Ryle about six months, they get married. They do not have a good marriage, but she loves Ryle. Ryle also loves her. Her need to belong in a family is fulfilled by having Ryle and a daughter in their marriage, “It’s a girl!” Ryle says. “Lily, we have a daughter!” (Hoover, 2016: 317).

Since Lily has Allysa as her employee, they become close. Allysa also becomes her sister after Lily get married with Ryle. Her belongingness need begins to develop. It can be seen when Lily gets injured, Allysa tries to help her. Since Allysa is her friend, she tries to warn Lily when she knows that she is close with her brother, Ryle (Hoover, 2016: 89). Allysa also does her job as Lily’s friend when Lily has the biggest fight with Ryle. Lily does not tell about it to Allysa, but Allysa notices that something is different. She knows Lily and Ryle very well then she tells

everything to her. She tells that she is pregnant. They are crying, but Allysa still wants her to forgive her brother (Hoover, 2016: 281). Lily can fulfill her need by having a best friend such as Allysa.

Lily's next belongingness need is she surrounds Atlas and Atlas' friends. Since she has passed through her biggest fight, she lives in Atlas house' for a few days. She meets Atlas' friends and tells them about her problem. Atlas' friends do not know how to respond her story. Beside, she wants to forget about it for a second. She asks to play poker with them until Atlas comes home. When they are on third round, he walks in, and he says, "You want me to ask them to leave?" I shake my head. "No, don't do that. I'm actually enjoying it. It's keeping my mind off things" (Hoover, 2016: 268). After analyzing this moment, it shows that when Lily needs someone to talk to, she has them. She has a lot of people who care with her. She is surrounded by people who are kind and want to comfort her. She just meets Atlas' friends, but they can make her laughing, and she is happy in this situation. She can forget about her worst feeling for a second. It is clear that Lily could fulfill her belongingness needs by surrounding Atlas and his friends.

Based on the analysis above, it is clear that Lily can fulfill her love and belongingness needs by having Atlas, Ryle, Lily's daughter, Allysa, and Atlas' friends. It can be concluded that her love and belongingness needs are fulfilled.

4.2.4. Lily's Esteem Needs

After the previous needs are fulfilled, esteem need will emerge. Esteem needs are the needs of human's real ability, self-respect or self-esteem, and esteem from

others. Human beings also need the desire for strength, achievement, and confidence to face their problems.

The first of Lily's esteem need is self-confidence. In the novel, she feels confident when she delivers a disastrous eulogy in her father's funeral. She feels free to say whatever she wants. However, she thinks that her mother will not speak to her after that day. On the other hand, she is wrong. Her mother is very proud of her by delivering the eulogy.

The day you gave your father's eulogy? I know you didn't freeze up, Lily. You stood at that podium and refused to say a single good thing about that man. It was the proudest I have ever been of you. You were the only one in my life who ever stood up for me. You were strong when I was scared." A tear falls from her eye when she says, "Be that girl, Lily. Brave and bold" (Hoover, 2016: 300).

Lily's self-confident increases when she helps her mother in a fight. She tries to save her mother by jumping on his father's back. Even though she is injured, she can help her mother. It is clear that her action of helping her mother increases her esteem need. Moreover, she feels confident when she brings a boy into her house. She knows the consequence, but she breaks the rules, "My father heard me in there talking to someone, and when he threw open my door and saw Atlas in bed with me, he was angrier than I'd ever seen him" (Hoover, 2016: 194). This quote shows that breaking the rule increases Lily's esteem need.

The second is esteem from others. She needs an advice and motivation from others to rise her esteem need. Since her mother gives her motivation, she becomes more successful after she runs her own business, a floral shop. She has been notified that her business is nominated for an award for Best of Boston, "It's a people's

choice awards the newspaper holds annually, and Lily Bloom's was nominated under the "Best new businesses in Boston" category. The criteria are for businesses that have been open less than two years" (Hoover, 2016: 227). The quote proves that her esteem needs of achievement has been fulfilled. Lily realizes her dream to open her own floral shop, and her business is nominated for an award.

From the explanation above, Lily gets self-esteem of confidence when she delivers a disastrous eulogy, her action, and breaks the rules. She also gets esteem need of achievement when her business is nominated for an award. It can be concluded that Lily can fulfill her esteem need of self-esteem and esteem from others.

4.2.5. Lily's Self-Actualization

Self-actualization is the highest need in Maslow's hierarchy of needs. It relates to someone's self-fulfillment. The tendency might be expressed as the desire to prove what she can be and what she must be.

Lily can actualize herself. She reaches her dreams by passing the process step by steps. She moves to Boston and works in the biggest marketing firm. When she saves her money enough, she buys a place to make her own business.

"If things work out, and your floral shop is successful, then people will say it was a brave, bold, smart business decision. But if it fails and you lose your entire inheritance . . ."

"Then people will say it was a stupid business decision."

She shrugs. "That's just how it works. You majored in business, you know that." She glances around the room, slowly, as if she's seeing it the way it will look a month from now. "Just make sure it's brave and bold, Lily" (Hoover, 2016: 40).

As it has been explained above, Lily has a dream to open her own floral shop. She finally reaches it. Her mother believes that her daughter will become a successful person in the future. Her mother asks her to be brave and bold. This statement makes her dream to become a businesswoman is reached. She calls herself as a brave and bold businesswoman. After she runs her business for several months, her floral shop is nominated for an award in Boston. It is one of the process toward Lily's self-actualization. She says, "I'm twenty-four now. I got a college degree, worked in marketing for a while, and now I own my own business. A floral shop. Life goals!" (Hoover, 2016: 251).

In this novel, it reflects the characteristic of more efficient perception of reality. Lily Bloom perceives reality effectively. She realizes that she has an unhappy life. She has a background as a child who does not have a happy family. She has an abusive father, and she always sees her parents' fighting.

He's probably going to instigate a fight with my mother. Which means he'll probably do something stupid again ... I can hear him yelling at her right now. Sometimes when he gets like this, I walk into the living room (Hoover, 2016: 59).

She realizes that she has to change her life better. She wants to move from Plethora, Maine. She wants to go away as far as she can from her father. She decides to move to Boston after she is graduated from university, "After college I ended up moving to Boston ... I had to see for myself if Boston really was better. Plethora held nothing for me anyway, and I wanted to get as far away from my father as I could " (Hoover, 2016: 196).

Lily also has to accept the fact that she gets married with an abusive man. It can be seen when she lives in Atlas' house to get a safe place. Even though her husband is abusive, she always forgives his mistakes because she loves his husband.

I am in love with a man who physically hurts me ... sometimes the reason women go back is simply because they're in love. I love my husband, Ellen. I love so many things about him. I wish cutting my feelings off for the person who hurt me was as easy as I used to think it would be. Preventing your heart from forgiving someone you love is actually a hell of a lot harder than simply forgiving them (Hoover, 2016: 253).

Lily accepts the fact that she loves him. However, she has to make a big decision for their marriage when she gives birth to their daughter. She chooses to divorce with Ryle because of her daughter. She does not want her daughter to have a same life as hers. In this case, it is clear that her problem with Ryle is solved by making a decision, that is to divorce him.

Lily's next self-actualization is creativeness. It can be seen when she makes the theme of her floral shop. She uses a creative idea. She makes her floral shop to look different from others. She does not want to make it with a sweet side. She wants to choose a darker colors. There is no flower shop that it makes for people who hate flowers. She uses it as the theme of her floral shop.

Instead of pink accents, we use darker colors, like a deep purple or even black. And instead of just spring and life, we also celebrate winter and death ... I want to make that our theme. Instead of painting the walls a putrid sweet color, we paint them dark purple with black accents. And instead of only putting out the usual pastel displays of flowers in boring crystal vases that make people think of life, we go edgy. Brave and bold. We put out displays of darker flowers wrapped in things like leather or silver chains. And rather than put them in crystal vases, we'll stick them in black onyx or . . . I don't know . . . purple velvet vases lined with silver studs. The ideas are endless (Hoover, 2016: 43-44)

Based on the explanation above, it is clear that Lily has a brilliant idea to make her floral shop to be different from others. She knows that people might be not like the idea, but she will take the risks. However, she can make her floral shop as the Best new Business in Boston. It can be concluded that her creativeness fulfills her self-actualization need.

After the writer analyzes Lily's self-actualization needs, it is clear that Lily is brave to reach her dream. She uses her creative idea to make her floral shop to look different from others. After she has passed her problem with her husband, she can accept the fact that her husband is abusive to her. It can be concluded that Lily fulfills her self-actualization.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

From the intrinsic elements, the writer analyzes six characters. Those are Lily Bloom, Atlas Corrigan, and Ryle Kincaid as the main characters. While the supporting characters, the writer analyzes Lily's mother, Lily's father, and Allysa. For analyzing the conflict, the writer focuses on part of the story which Lily's main conflicts in her life. Lily's conflict with herself happens when she ponders whether to become friend with Atlas or not, and she ponders whether to have a sex with Ryle or not. The other conflicts involve external factors such as her conflict with other characters and her society.

The extrinsic elements of this study is the theory of needs by A. H. Maslow. It is hierarchy of needs which consists of physiological needs, safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

The First is physiological needs. Lily does not has to struggle with it because she can fulfill it easily. She usually eats and drinks wine at the restaurant, she makes cookies and casserole, she gets fresh air at the rooftop, she has a nice place to sleep, and she has a sex with Ryle. Moreover, she also needs Atlas to make her a breakfast when she is in Atlas' house.

The second is her safety needs. Lily has some problems to fulfill her safety needs. She helps by other persons. Her safety needs are fulfilled by Atlas' presence and her mother. She is lucky because she has people around her who can help her.

The third is love and belongingness needs. Lily fulfills her love and belongingness need when she becomes close and falls in love with Atlas in the past. She fulfills her need to belong in family when she gets married with Ryle and has a daughter. While her belongingness needs are fulfilled by having Allysa and surrounding Atlas and Atlas' friends.

The forth is esteem needs. She fulfills her self-confidence by delivering a disastrous eulogy for her father's funeral. She is confident when she delivers it. Her self-confidence increases when she helps her mother by jumping on his father's back and brings a homeless boy to her house even though she knows the consequences. Moreover, she gets a motivation to rise her esteem needs when her floral shop is nominated for an award for Best of Boston as a category of Best new business in Boston. In here, she fulfills her esteem need of achievement and respects from others.

The last is self-actualization. Lily reaches her dream to open her floral shop. It is also nominated for an award. She can actualize her self by changing her life better. She accepts the fact that her husband is abusive, and she loves him. She also use her creative idea to make her floral shop to be different from others. It means that she can fulfill her self-actualization needs.

After the writer analyzes the novel, it can be concluded that Lily has fulfilled all of the hierarchy of needs. She does not feel the lack in fulfill her physiological needs while she has problem to fulfill her safety needs. However, she has people

who can help her to fulfill her safety needs, love and belongingness needs, esteem needs, and self-actualization needs.

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